

SECTION 1 · COMPANY AND PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturers Address: **Emergency Phone CHEMTREC:** (800) 424-9300

General Information: (404) 355-8220 1557 Marietta Road Atlanta, Georgia 30318 Synonyms: Hydrocarbon Mixture **Product Description:** Solvent

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification:

[Physical] [Health] [Environmental]

Eye irritation Category 2A

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictograms

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statement(s)

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses,

if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P337 + P313 If eve irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

SECTION 3 · COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CHEMICAL NAME CAS Number %WT

Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether 112-34-5 100

SECTION 4 · FIRST AID MEASURES

FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

Eye Contact: Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

Skin Contact: Wash with soap and water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops.

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Seek medical attention if symptoms

Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Seek medical attention.

SECTION 5 · FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing media: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

Hazardous combustion products: Oxides of carbon and various hydrocarbons

Fire Fighting Procedures: As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear.

Fire and Explosion Hazards: Containers can build up pressure if exposed to heat and/or fire. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool. Containers may rupture in the heat of a fire.



SECTION 6 · ACCIDENTAL RELEASE and DISPOSAL MEASURES

Spills: Evacuate all non-essential personnel from the spill area. Suitable protective clothing should be worn. Shut off or plug source of spill. Do not step in spilled material since surfaces will become slippery.

Small spills: absorb on inert media and collect into suitable container.

Large Spills: Dike spill area to contain liquid. Salvage as much re-useable liquid as possible into a suitable container. Avoid contaminating ground and surface water.

SECTION 7 · STORAGE AND HANDLING

Handling: Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Keep container closed and tightly sealed when not in use. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge. **Storage:** This material is a static accumulator. Use non-sparking tools. Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area, away from incompatible substances. Store only in approved properly labeled containers. Containers should be grounded and bonded.

SECTION 8 · EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Provide ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapor or mists below the applicable workplace exposure limits indicated below. The level of protection and types of controls will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions.

Exposure Limits: 2-Butoxyethanol 20 ppm ACGIH 50 ppm OSHA

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Eyes: Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133.

Skin: If prolonged or repeated skin contact is likely, wear appropriate protective gloves.

Clothing: Selection of protective clothing depends on work conditions, potential exposure conditions and may include gloves, boots, suits and other protective items.

Respirators: Where adequate ventilation is not available an approved respirator must be worn. Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1920.134. In confined areas, use a self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 9- PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Flash Point: 210 °F Flammability Limits: Lower: 1 Upper: 6

Autoignition Temperature:410 °FRelative Density:0.95Boiling Point Range:435-446 °FVolatile %:No available data

Melting Point/Freezing Point: -90 °F Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1): No available data

Vapor Pressure: No available data pH: 6-7.5

Vapor Density (Air-1): 5.6 Solubility in Water: Soluble

Odor/Appearance: Clear colorless liquid with faint butyl odor

SECTION 10 · STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal use and temperature conditions.

Conditions to Avoid: Keep away from heat, flame and other potential ignition sources.

Incompatible Materials: Reactive with oxidizing agents, acids.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.



SECTION 11 · TOXILOGICAL INFORMATION

Signs and Symptoms of Overexposure:

Skin: Contact can cause redness, irritation and drying. Severity depends on the amount and duration of exposure.

Eyes: Vapors may be irritating to the eyes. Liquid contact will cause stinging and tearing.

Inhalation: Excessive inhalation of high concentrations may be harmful. Mist or vapor can irritate the throat and lungs.

Breathing this material may cause central nervous system depression.

Ingestion: If swallowed this material may irritate the mucous membranes of the mouth throat and esophagus. Aspiration

of this material into the lungs may result in damage or death.

Acute oral toxicity: LD50 rat: 1746 mg/kg Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 rat: 700 ppm 7h Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 rat: 2000 mg/kg

SECTION 12 · ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic Toxicity: Toxicity to fish LC50 / 96 HOUR silverside minnow. 2,000 mg/l

Bio-accumulative potential: No Available Data

Mobility: No Available Data

SECTION 13 · DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261.3. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

SECTION 14 · TRANSPORTATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (Road or Rail):

Proper Shipping Name: Not a DOT Regulated Material

Hazard Class UN Number: Packaging Group:



SECTION 15 · REGULATORY INFORMATION

US FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Comprehensive Environmental Response and Liability Act (CERCLA)

This material is not subject to any special reporting under the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).

SARA 302: No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302. The reportable quantity (RQ) for this material is 1000 pounds. If appropriate, immediately report to the National Response Center (800/424-8802) as required by U.S.Federal Law. Also contact appropriate state and local regulatory agencies. **Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA):** All components of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory list.

SARA Section 311/312 (40 CFR 370) Hazard Categories:

Acute Health Hazard, Chronic Health Hazard

SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372) Hazard Categories:

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Clean Water Act: This product contains Glycol Ethers chemicals that are listed under the CWA.

Clean Air Act: This product contains no chemicals that are listed under the CAA.

California Prop 65: This product contains no chemicals known by the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.

SECTION 16 · OTHER INFORMATION

MSDS Revision Date: April 2015

NFPA Ratings: HEALTH: 2 FLAMMABILITY: 1 REACTIVITY: 0

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